

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Bathon Stone House Inventory Number: CE-813
Address: Turkey Point Road (Route 272) Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: North East vicinity Zip Code: 21901 County: Cecil
USGS Quadrangle(s): Earleville
Property Owner: MD Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 012996
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 25 Tax Map Number: 46
Project: DNR Razings Agency: DNR
Agency Prepared By: _____
Preparer's Name: Catherine Maxek Date Prepared: 9/29/2008
Documentation is presented in: MIHP #CE-1529; CE-813
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes Listed: ☐ yes
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Bathon Stone House does not appear to meet the standards for eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

Criterion A:

No evidence has been uncovered to indicate this site has significance because it is associated with an important event or trend in history as required for Criterion A. It was owned from 1950 to 1983 by G. Howard Bathon (or his heirs), President of the local Elk Paper Manufacturing Company. But this local paper company does not appear to have made a significant impact and was sold in c. 1967 to Weyerhaeuser. (Wingate, MIHP form, Bathon Lodge, CE-1007). Portions of the 196.25 acre "Timberneck" property, as Bathon Stone House was historically known, were sold by Bathon for usage by the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales between 1959 and 1961. On these approximately 55 acres, located east of the Bathon Stone House along the Elk River, was constructed a retreat and childrens' camp that in no way involved or affected the Bathon Stone house property. Its boundaries began 200 yards east of the bank barn and involved new construction. Like the Boy Scout Camp on the Elk Neck, this was for a seasonal, recreational usage, but did not involve the Bathon Stone House. Therefore, the historic property has no significance within the context of 20th century recreation. Agriculturally, the site is associated with owner occupied improvements, rather than tenant occupancy, but the improvements are greatly deteriorated and altered (barn, house) or they are demolished (granary, machine shed, ice house, pig pen,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sages
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

B. Kuntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/1/08
Date

11/25/08
Date

200803725

orn crib). While historically, the Bathon Stone house illustrates a mid-late 19th century farm/ agricultural complex which was in use and updated through the late 20th century, its distinctive characteristics have been compromised. Therefore, the property does not have significance within the context of agriculture.

Criterion B:

No persons of significance are known to be associated with this site, as required of Criterion B. Neither the Simpers, Booz, nor Bathon families who have owned the Bathon Stone House property over the last 150 years have made significant impact upon the community or region. While Bathon is associated with a local industry, his association with the property is too recent to be considered.

Criterion C:

This site contains a principal residence and barn in their original location, with their original foundation. However, while building massing remains, interior mantel, fireplace, stair, doors and windows have been replaced in the house. Other changes to the property have included: barn alterations above foundation/ joist level and removal of many original outbuildings prior to 2008 so that only an abbreviated agricultural complex remains. There have been a significant number of alterations at the property that negatively affect the eligibility of the property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Bathon Stone House property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Bathon Stone House

MIHP # CE- 813

Turkey Point Rd./ MD Rte. 272

North East, MD vicinity

c. 1858-1877

Public- within Elk Neck State Park

The Bathon Stone House is located within the Elk Neck State Park, approximately 10 miles southeast of North East, Cecil County, MD. The fieldstone and frame house and associated bank barn are accessed from Maryland Route 272, Turkey Pont Road. South of this road is Osprey Cove Lane, which gently slopes and dead ends at the Elk River, and the historic buildings are entered from this lane. The historic site has views of both the Elk River and Rte 272.

On a stone foundation, there is a frame house, all of which is covered with a grainy stucco- like material. The house began with a two bay two story north section with stone basement completed between 1858 and 1877, simple in decoration and plan. Built in phases, two additions to the structure have been made to the south. While the historic massing and location of the building remain intact, architectural material that is unsympathetic has been inserted to replace all windows, interior and exterior doors, staircase, fireplace and mantels in the two major first floor rooms.

Of the outbuildings that once were associated with this 19th century agricultural complex, the only one existing is a bank barn. This barn, with its fieldstone foundation and upper story of vertical wood siding, was aligned lengthwise along the slope of the hill. There is a ramp on the uphill side and forebay on the other. Typical of its type, it was designed for housing livestock on the lower ground level and implement and grain storage on the upper or second story.

The Bathon Stone House property does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register because of both the loss of historic architectural materials, as well as the installation of modern materials, which have compromised the integrity of design, materials and workmanship of the Bathon property as an example of a late 19th century farm.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Bathon Stone House

2. Location

street and number	Turkey Point Road (MD Rte 272) at Osprey Cove Lane	not for publication
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city, town	North East	X	vicinity
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county	Cecil
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3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number	580 Taylor Avenue D-3	telephone	410-260-8932
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city, town	Annapolis	state	MD	zip code	21401
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4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of the Circuit Court liber NDS101 folio 515

city, town	Elkton	tax map	46	tax parcel	25	tax ID number	012996
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5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☒ *Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register*
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
_____ district	<u> X </u> public	_____ agriculture	_____ landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> X </u> building(s)	_____ private	_____ commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture	<u> 2 </u>	_____ buildings
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ defense	_____ religion	_____	_____ sites
_____ site		_____ domestic	_____ social	_____	<u> 1 </u> structures
_____ object		_____ education	_____ transportation	_____	_____ objects
		_____ funerary	_____ work in progress	<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total
		_____ government	_____ unknown		
		_____ health care	<u> X </u> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
		_____ industry	_____ other:	<u> 2 </u>	

7. Description

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Condition

☐ excellent ☒ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☒ fair ☐ altered

Summary:

The Bathon Stone House property is located approximately 10 miles southeast of North East, Cecil County, Maryland, within the Elk Neck State Park, on a piece of land historically called "Timber Neck." Via Maryland Route 272, Turkey Point Road, the property is accessed on Osprey Cove Lane (also known as Old Camp Brisson Road). The house is on the southwest side of Osprey Cove Lane and the barn is on the northeast side of the lane. The lane ends about one mile to the east of the house at Timber Point on the Elk River. The historic site is located on a slight rise, surrounded by cultivated fields, with views of both Route 272 and the Elk River.

On a foundation of local red iron- rich fieldstone, is a two story frame house, all of which is covered with a grainy stucco-like material. The structure was built in phases, beginning with a two bay two story north section, built 1858-1877. This primary structure is one room deep, simple in plan and decoration. While the overall historic massing and location of the building have remained intact, the windows, doors, staircase, fireplace and mantels have been replaced in a manner that is architecturally unsympathetic to the historic house. Concerning outbuildings, only a partially collapsed one story mid 20th century frame storage building and partially collapsed 19th century bank barn currently stand; even though interviews have confirmed the existence of earlier outbuildings on the property.

Comprehensive description:

The main house, which faces East towards the Elk River, is a two story two bay frame on fieldstone foundation, with two bay two story frame addition on fieldstone foundation added in the late 19th century to the south and a one story frame section added to the south in the mid 20th century. The 1978 MIHP form states that the building is of stone; however, it has only a stone foundation, with wood framing above. The wall thickness is too thin to be either brick or stone. Gable roofed, one room deep, with chimney located between the two story sections, all exterior walls of the house are covered by a grainy stucco like material. There appears to be asphalt shingle on the roof of the house; however, composition roll is suggested in the 2003 MIHP form for Elk Neck State Park (CE-1529). The earliest section of the house, dating from 1858-1877, is in the northernmost two bays, where there are two stories above ground and one story below ground. The basement level is a full story, stone walled, dirt floored with 4 windows (now covered), and hand adzed rough hewn logs for floor joists located in an east-west direction supporting the first floor.

On the east or front façade, there is a concrete floored, shed roofed, one -story open porch, which replaced an earlier wood screened porch (evident in 1978 Inventory photo). Porch soffit materials are plastic. The main entrance enters the parlor in the second bay from the right or north gable end. The main doorway is a simple unadorned rectangular opening, with a two light transom above. A modern door frame/jamb unit stands in the opening with glass in the upper half and 3 panels in the lower half. When the first addition was made to the south, (two story, two bay), a simple rectangular doorway was constructed in the third bay from the right or north side. A modern two paneled door stands in the opening. Simple unadorned windows throughout the house consist of vinyl frames and one over one paned double hung vinyl sashes. The 1978 MIHP form describes 6/6 sash, none of which now exist in the house. There are two one over one paned double hung sash vinyl windows in the second story, located above each first floor window and door of each two story section. A third doorway, from the mid 20th century, exists on the south gable end of the one story section. The door for this opening has been missing for some time, vines have entered, and weathering has deteriorated flooring along the south wall of the house. A small pressure treated deck and steps from the late 20th century are attached to the south façade; however, both are currently deteriorated and collapsed. On the rear or west façade, there are no doors, but 20th century vinyl one over one paned double hung sash windows are located nearly exactly opposite those window and door openings on the east or front façade, at both first and second floor levels.

The plans vary from floor to floor. The basement floor is one room, stone walled, dirt floored and located beneath only the northernmost section of the house. There is a mid 20th century stair along the south wall of the basement that ascends in a straight run to the wood paneled room in the two story addition. Evidence of a winder stair to the 1st floor original parlor exists near the fireplace foundation. Windows are covered with a stucco like material. The first floor rooms are one room deep in the two story stone section, connecting in a telescoping fashion. On the second floor, 3 bedrooms and a stairhall are located in the two story section of the house.

Entering the building through the east doorway, 2nd bay from north gable end, one enters the parlor, which was originally the only first floor room. On the south wall of the parlor, a straight stringer staircase and contemporary exposed stone fireplace, with concrete hearth and concrete mantel shelf have replaced what was most likely a plastered or paneled fireplace wall, with simply cut wood mantel and a winder staircase. That winder staircase, which would have run from basement to second floor, has all been removed. (Only a niche in the basement wall remains to suggest such an item existed.) The current stair crosses a rear facade window as it rises in the southwest corner of the parlor. Gray colored Portland cement appears in the joints of the stone fireplace wall. The changes appear to have been made c. 1940- 1965 and were definitely completed by 1978 when the Dabler family occupied the house. (Mr. Jack Dabler accompanied the author on 8/08 site visit, relating information about the property, his occupation and use of the site, and the Bathon ownership.) There are heat registers located in the narrow modern wood flooring in this room bringing heat from the basement furnace,

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and there are modern wall and ceiling finishes. This oldest section of the house appears to be in the best condition, in comparison to the other two sections.

The first floor room to the south of the parlor (addition of c. 1866-1900) is accessed via one step, so the rooms are on two different levels. It features a wall that is covered by very thin mid-late 20th century paneling, which is the fireplace wall. While the paneling does not cover all 4 walls of the room, it encase the rear of the fireplace (evident in the parlor), it encloses a small closet adjacent to that fireplace, as well as a new basement egress. A straight stair descends to the basement from the northwest corner of this paneled wall. No historic woodwork remains, heat registers are located in the walls, so wall and baseboard have been altered. Doors located in the south wall of this room lead to the first floor kitchen and bathroom. Flooring in the south part of this room is deteriorated; wall and floor separation is occurring in the southwest corner.

The kitchen and bathroom are located in the second addition made to the house, constructed in the mid 20th century, before 1978. This is a one story shed roofed frame section and adjoins the gable end of the two story house. Currently in a deteriorated condition, this section is partially exposed to the elements, so that water, vegetation and animals enter through the open kitchen doorway. Portions of the southernmost wall and flooring are missing, separating or collapsing.

On the second floor of the stone house are located 3 bedrooms and a hall. This room configuration was constructed by Jack Dabler during his residency in the late 1970's, per his 8/08 conversation at the site with the author. The main or master bedroom is located over the parlor. A large closet with folding doors was added to the north wall in the master bedroom. On the south side of the hall are located 2 small bedrooms over the paneled first floor room. Again, closets have been added to the south wall of each room. Said closets were all constructed c. 1980 by Dabler.

To the East of the principal dwelling, is located a sandy/ dirt surfaced entry driveway and turnaround, and a small row of cedar trees, which once extended along a north-south line about 50 feet east of the house. Several outbuildings existed at one time to the north and east of the house. (Dabler meeting 8/08)

These now missing outbuildings had included: 1. An ice house, in ruins in 1978, had existed east of the driveway, opposite the current shed and well location. 2. A granary, age unknown, with center entrance, demolished after 1995, has been replaced by a current one story wood storage shed, about 30 yards north of house. 3. A 20th c. corncrib, demolished after 1990, was located immediately north of the granary. This corncrib had been raised off the ground on terra cotta pipe, wire for walls above that. 4. A four bay early 20th century machine shed, demolished after 1990, was located at the southwest corner of the entrance driveway and Osprey Cove Lane. (Dabler meeting, 8/08.)

Standing outbuildings at this time include: 1. Wood storage shed erected c. 1990-1995 where granary had been located, about 30 yards north of main house. Plywood sheets appear to compose the walls, vegetation enters through an open doorway and small windows. 2. Bank Barn, located northeast of main house, across Osprey Cove Lane, on the northeast corner. Like the entrance drive, Osprey Cove Lane is unpaved, sand/ dirt surfaced. The barn is built into the hill so that the long axis of the barn runs with the lie of the hill. The forebay is on the protected east side so that animals can be best sheltered in all types of weather. The approximately 56' Length x 25' Width barn is currently in a very deteriorated condition. The upper level (the threshing floor) is entered via a grassy slope to an open entrance in the center of the front or west façade. One basement level window is evident east of the entrance doorway on the west façade. The window frame and jamb have collapsed, as has the stone wall supporting it. The upper level is divided into four sections to facilitate the storage of hay and implements. The height of the barn is approximately 24' to the peak at this level. Flush vertical wood boards cover the exterior walls for the upper 18', while the lower approximately 6' height foundation is in red iron colored sedimentary fieldstone. Vines of all sorts and small trees have attached themselves to the exterior foundation walls. The vertical wood siding has been separated by vines, as this vegetation ascends to the peak of the gable roofed standing seam metal roof. The south façade, which immediately abuts the Osprey Cove Lane, contains 2 small windows at foundation level and a 9' wide opening with sliding wood doors. The doors stand in an open position. The forebay is located on the east side of this bank barn. The forebay, or cantilevered extension of the threshing floor, projects about 8-10 feet beyond the stable/ stall doors below. The East or rear façade of the barn is sheathed in vertical flush boards above several vertical supporting stone pillars at lower level. A stone walled enclosed barnyard, (greatly overgrown and covered with vines and trees), is located east of the barn and originally provided easy access for the

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animals. The animal stalls/ stables are located in the protected lower level, along the full length of the east stone foundation wall. There appear to be about 10 stall doors along the full length of the lower level. The doors of these stalls are in 2 sections, so the upper half can be opened while the lower half is closed. Several of these doors stand in the open position, obscuring from vision the doors that stand beyond. Opposite the stalls are large rectangular wood feed bins, which are also protected by the overhang or forebay. An enclosed stair, now a jumble of wood, originally allowed access for the owner to the lower level/ stalls from the upper level/ threshing floor of the barn along the west wall. It appears the barn was altered or rebuilt through time, as the upper framing is machine cut, with uniformly shaped rafters. At the lowest level, i.e., foundation, joists and corner posts- the wood is hand adzed, irregularly shaped. The earliest portion of the barn was probably built concurrently with the earliest portion of the house, mid-late 19th century. The roof rafters are 2 x 4's, meeting at a ridgepole with exposed rafter ends. Several layers of flooring are evident on the upper level of the barn, which has been exposed to weathering with the sliding doors remaining in a fixed open position. The exposed flooring joists along the west or front wall are heavily eaten by termites, missing more than 50% of their members. About 70% of the vertical boards in the north wall of the upper level of the barn are missing and the wall framing/ interior exposed to weathering. Overall, the barn is in poor condition.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates northernmost section of house and bank barn- 1858-1877, two story house addition-1866-1899, one story southernmost addition to house- mid 20th c., wooden shed- late 20th c.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Summary:

The Bathon Stone House property, while in a deteriorated and altered state, possesses a portion of its late 19th century agricultural complex. Built at a time when tenants appear to have occupied much of the Elk Neck peninsula for large landowners, the Bathon property was for a time owner occupied, updated and agricultural pursuits continued through the 20th century.

Narrative:

Historically, it appears that the northernmost two bay section of the present house was built between 1858 and 1877 on a part of the Elk Neck historically known as "The Necks" and later as "Timber Neck". Current maps still identify this projecting point of land as Timber Point, referencing the historic names. It was in 1859 that Dr. Charles Simpser purchased the 175 acre parcel from Johnson Simpser and reference is made in the deed to the "tract of land... called 'The Necks' since by the name of 'Timber Neck.'" (Liber WHR 2, Folio 136) Little is known of Simpser, other than the fact that Johnson Simpser owned several parcels of land on the Elk Neck in the mid 19th century. Because there is a long history of agriculture in this area, often using tenants or slaves to occupy and farm the land (Pamela Blumgart's *At the Head of the Bay* and Goodwin & Assoc., MIHP form, Elk Neck State Park, CE-1529), it is assumed that tenants, rather than owners occupied and farmed the Bathon property. In 1866, the property was sold by Dr. Simpser to Albert Booz and Henry S. Booz of Philadelphia. (Liber HRT 1, Folio 272) The 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County by Lake, Griffing & Stevenson identifies H. Booz at the house location. It is probable that Booz built one or both sections of the two story house, as well as the barn. Other outbuildings may have also been constructed by Booz since ownership continued to 1899. An agricultural complex was created with the construction of the ice house, pig pen, granary, machine shed and comcrib. Corn, wheat and oats were the dominant crops for this area in the late 19th - early 20th century and such could have been sold or stored in the outbuildings known to have existed at the Bathon property. (Blumgart, *At the Head of the Bay*) There followed in the early 20th century several legal conveyances of the property amongst Philadelphians. Because these ownerships were not local and brief in time period, tenant farming would have probably occurred at this time at the Bathon property. It should be noted here that the land in the Elk Neck was not considered prime farmland, as was the case in the northern part of the county, but rather "hardscrabble." (Blumgart, *Head of Bay*) Additionally, it had always been remote, road systems were poor in the winter, and so year round occupancy was rare. (Dabler, 9/08)

Howard and Nancy Bathon acquired the 196+ acre property by deed dated June 3, 1950. The Bathons were most likely responsible for the construction of the one story kitchen and bath addition, but did not live there. (Dabler 9/08 interview). The interior parlor mantel and fireplace changes, stair replacement, paneling, door and window alterations were probably also completed by the Bathons or their tenants. Howard Bathon Sr. had been President of the Elk Paper Manufacturing Co., kept a permanent residence in the Baltimore area, had owned a much larger property elsewhere on the Elk Neck where he and his family vacationed, and so did not occupy the Bathon property. (Dabler, 9/08- Bathon owned a 460+ acre parcel called Waipete, (spelling?) which is an Indian word for elk, where he spent summers and weekends for recreational purposes.) Bathon also had interests in other county property, including the Bowers Center or Horseshoe Point Farm (CE-1007). The Bathon Stone House property was one of several, rather than his primary residence.

During the course of the Bathon ownership, there were approximately 55 acres conveyed out of the Bathon Stone House property by deeds dated 1959, 1960 and 1961 to the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, a Roman Catholic religious group based in Childs, Cecil County, MD. (Liber WAS 371, Folio 336) Camp Brisson was constructed by this religious order on this 55 acres, east of the Bathon Stone House and barn. The parcel began about 200 yards east of the barn and extended east to the Elk River. On this parcel were built long, narrow, military- like structures for housing approximately 100 persons. There was not only housing constructed, but a dining hall, chapel, laundry building, "lodge" for administration and visitors, arts and crafts building and pier for water activities. (Dabler, 9/08)

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interview) The purpose of this assemblage was to provide a retreat for the members of this religious group, initially. Eventually, the site was used by the organization as a camp for children in the summer and retreat for adults in the off season. The 1978 MIHP form states incorrectly that the Bathon Stone house was used for "camp facilities." There was no counselor, nurse, administration, members of the religious order or campers who used the Bathon Stone House when Camp Brisson existed. There was a late 20th century building labeled "Bathon House" at Camp Brisson which may have been confused in 1978 with the Bathon Stone House. (Dabler, 9/08) In the 1990's, the Camp Brisson property was sold to the Dupont Co. and it was used as a retreat for "stress management." All of the Camp Brisson buildings remained, but were updated with new paint, plumbing, meeting spaces. By 1995 the Dupont Co. had sold the property to a developer, who created 6-7 large homesites. There are currently large single family dwellings on those properties, privately owned. (Dabler, 9/08)

Following the death of Howard Bathon in 1974, the tenant, John (Jack) Dabler and family occupied the property, farmed the land (as well as other parcels), and utilized the outbuildings until 1995. After Dabler, there were other tenants until about 2000, after which time the property was vacant. Considering the sale of the approximately 55 acres to the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, the Bathon parcel of 196+ acres was reduced to 137.9 acres. This was conveyed by the Bathon family heirs, following Mrs. Nancy Bathon's death in 1977, to DNR in 1983.

Architecturally, the Bathon Stone House is a simple frame structure on stone foundation, which has been continually altered and used since its construction. Unfortunately, the alterations have either been of poor construction and they are rapidly deteriorating at this time or they have replaced historically significant fabric, i.e. windows, doors, mantel, fireplace, staircase. The earliest portion of the residence is the soundest and least deteriorated. Unfortunately, it also houses most of the interior alterations of the late 20th century.

Architecturally, the bank barn exhibits the characteristic ramp on the uphill side and forebay on the other. Typical of its type, it was designed for housing livestock on the lower or ground floor and in the upper granary or second story- implement storage, storage of hay, unthreshed grain and the grain itself. Geography was used to advantage by positioning the forebay on the east side, where livestock stalls and barnyard would be protected from wind and storms. Unfortunately, the barn retains only its original field stone foundation, wood joists, and vertical corner posts. Modern wood and reused wood has been utilized in the upper levels and compromises the building's architectural integrity. Water infiltration through open doorways and walls has drastically altered the structural integrity of the barn, as vine and tree growth has replaced and encompassed those wall and building elements.

Criteria Evaluation:

Criterion A: No evidence has been uncovered that would associate this site with an important event or trend in history, as required by Criterion A. It was owned from 1950 to 1983 by G. Howard Bathon (or his heirs), President of the local Elk Paper Manufacturing Company. But this local paper company does not appear to have made a significant impact and was sold in c. 1967 to Weyerhaeuser. (Wingate, MIHP form, Bathon Lodge, CE-1007) Portions of the 196.25 acre "Timberneck" property were sold by Bathon for usage by the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales between 1959 and 1961. On these approximately 55 acres, located east of the Bathon Stone House along the Elk River, was constructed a retreat and childrens' camp that in no way involved or affected the Bathon Stone House property. Its boundaries began 200 yards east of the bank barn and involved new construction. Like the Boy Scout Camp on the Elk Neck, this was for a seasonal, recreational usage, but did not involve the Bathon Stone House. Therefore, the historic property has no significance within the context of 20th century recreation. Agriculturally, the site is associated with owner occupied improvements, rather than tenant occupancy, but the improvements are greatly deteriorated and altered (barn, house) or they are demolished (granary, machine shed, ice house, pig pen, corn crib). While historically, the Bathon Stone House illustrates a mid- late 19th century farm/ agricultural complex which was in use and updated through the late 20th century, its distinctive characteristics have been compromised. Therefore, the property does not have significance within the context of agriculture.

Criterion B: No persons of significance are known to be associated with this site, as required of Criterion B. Neither the Simperts, Booz, nor Bathon families who have owned the Bathon Stone House property over the last 150 years have made significant impact upon the community or region. While Bathon is associated with a local industry, his association with the property is too recent to be considered.

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Criterion C: This site contains a principal residence and barn in their original location, with their original foundation. However, while building massing remains, interior mantel, fireplace, stair, doors and windows have been replaced in the house. Other changes to the property have included: barn alterations above foundation/ joist level and removal of many original outbuildings prior to 2008 so that only an abbreviated agricultural complex remains. There have been a significant number of alterations at the property that negatively affect the eligibility of the property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Criterion D: No evidence has been uncovered which would indicate a prehistoric or archaeological site, nor has information indicated a need for investigation of these areas.

In conclusion, there is insufficient evidence to consider the Bathon Stone House property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-813

Primary sources include:

Dabler, Jack. Bathon Stone house property, North East vic, MD. Oral History interview, meeting at site, 14 August 2008.

Smith, Rick. Meeting, 14 August 2008, subsequent communications through September 2008.

Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD:

Martenet, Simon. Map of Cecil County, 1858.

Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, Illustrated Atlas of Cecil County, 1877

Maryland Historical Trust

Blumgart, Pamela J. At the Head of the Bay: A Cultural and Architectural History of Cecil County, Maryland. Cecil Historical Trust, Elkton and Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, 1996.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than .5 acre

Acreage of historical setting less than .5 acre

Quadrangle name Earleville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

That boundary of the surveyed property consisted of relatively flat cleared land immediately around the house. This property is within the Elk Neck State Park.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Catherine Adams Masek		
organization	Historic Preservation Consultant	date	9/29/08
street & number	124 St. Andrews Rd.	telephone	410-987-8519
city or town	Severna Park	state	MD

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-813

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Website <MdLandRec.Net>:

"Deed," between Johnson Simpers and Dr. Charles T. Simpers, 1859, Liber WHR 2, 136.

"Deed" between Charles T. Simpers & wife and Albert Booz & Henry S. Booz, 1866, Liber HRT 1, Folio 272.

"Deed" between Albert Booz & wife and Charles W. Cox, 1899, Liber JGW 4, 465.

"Deed" between Charles W. Cox & Elizabeth Cox and A. Greer Jardella, 1920, Liber HWL 4, Folio 3.

"Deed," between A. Greer Jardella and Selma Berger, 1933, Liber SRA 19, Folio 263.

"Deed" between Selma Berger and Susan S. Jardella, 1933, Liber SRA 19, Folio 265.

"Deed" between A. Greer Jardella & Susan S. Jardella and G. Howard Bathon & Nancy M. Bathon, 1950, Liber RRC 48, Folio 383.

"Deed" between G. Howard Bathon, Jr. & George W. Constable, personal rep of Estate of Nancy M. Bathon, deceased, and Daniel Bathon, Bernard Bathon, Philip Bathon, and G. Howard Bathon, Jr., 1977, Liber WAS 371, Folio 334.

"Deed," between heirs of Nancy Bathon and State of MD's Dept of Natural Resources, 1983, Liber NDS 101, Folio 515.

MIHP forms for the following Cecil Co., MD properties:

Bathon Lodge, by Lisa J. Wingate, CE-1007

Elk Neck State Park by Goodwin & Assoc., CE-1529

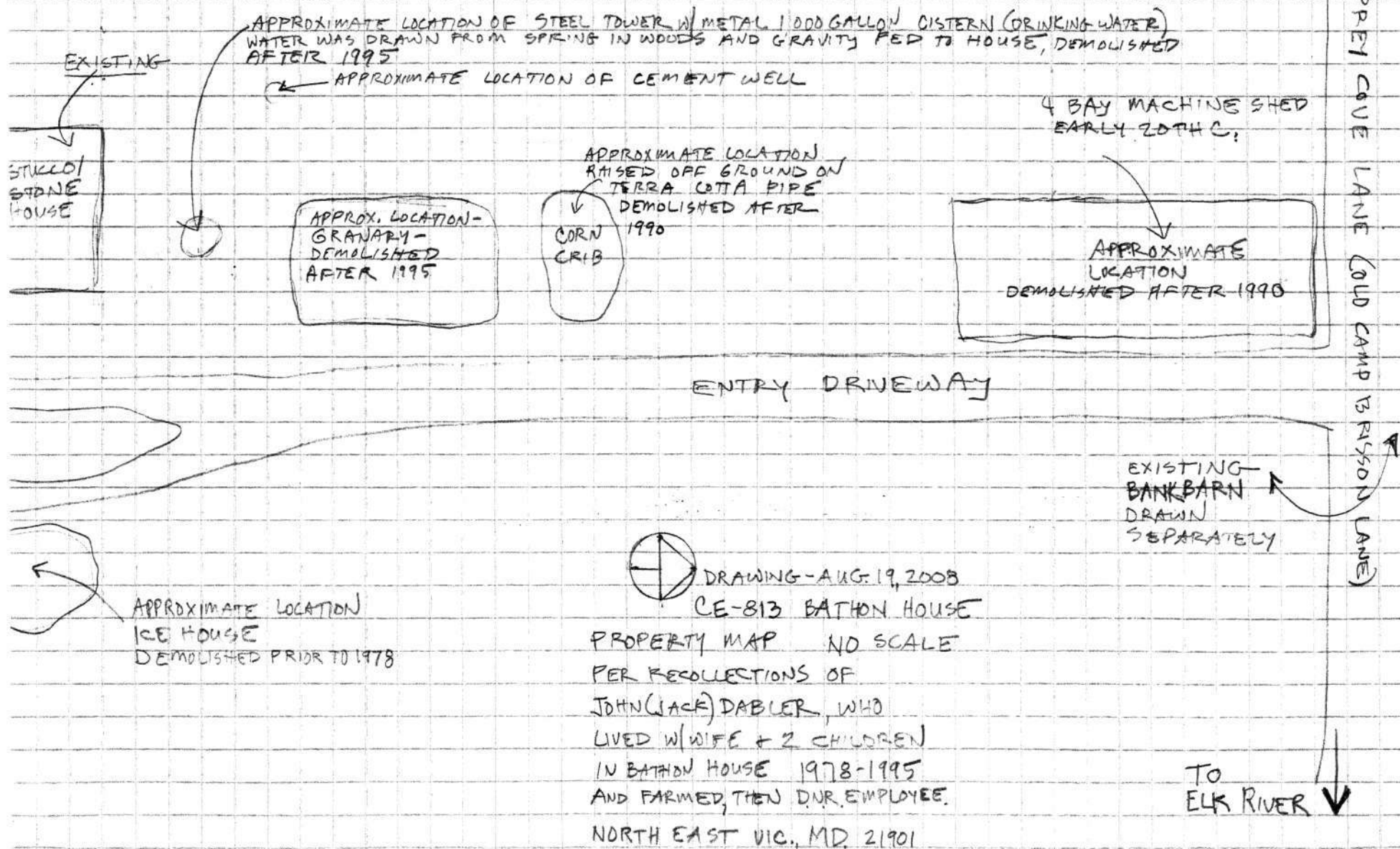
Bathon Stone House, by Paul Touart, CE-813

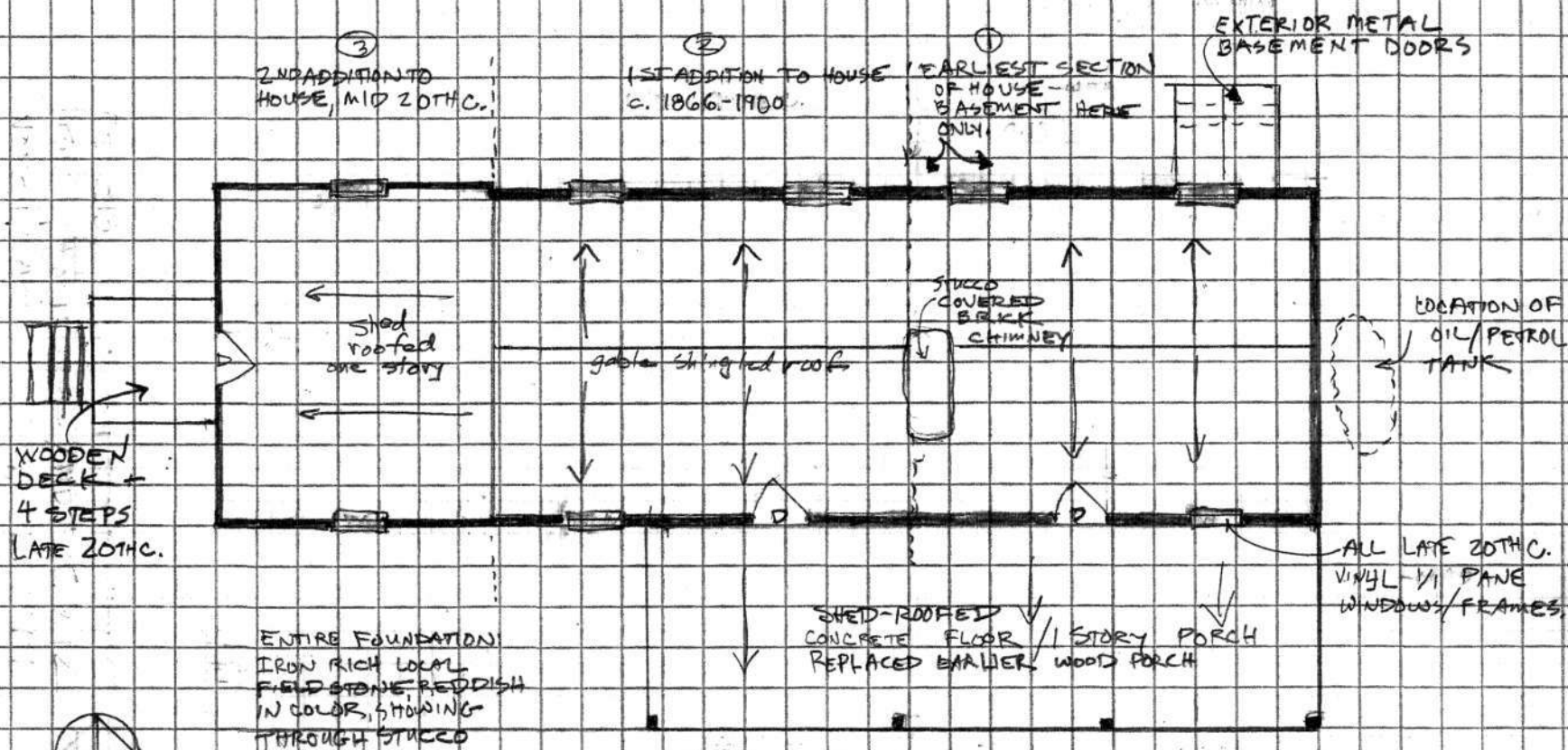
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600





CE-813

BATHON HOUSE

TURKEY POINT RD./MD. RTE 272

NORTH EAST VICINITY, MD 21901

EXTERIOR/ROOFING PLAN

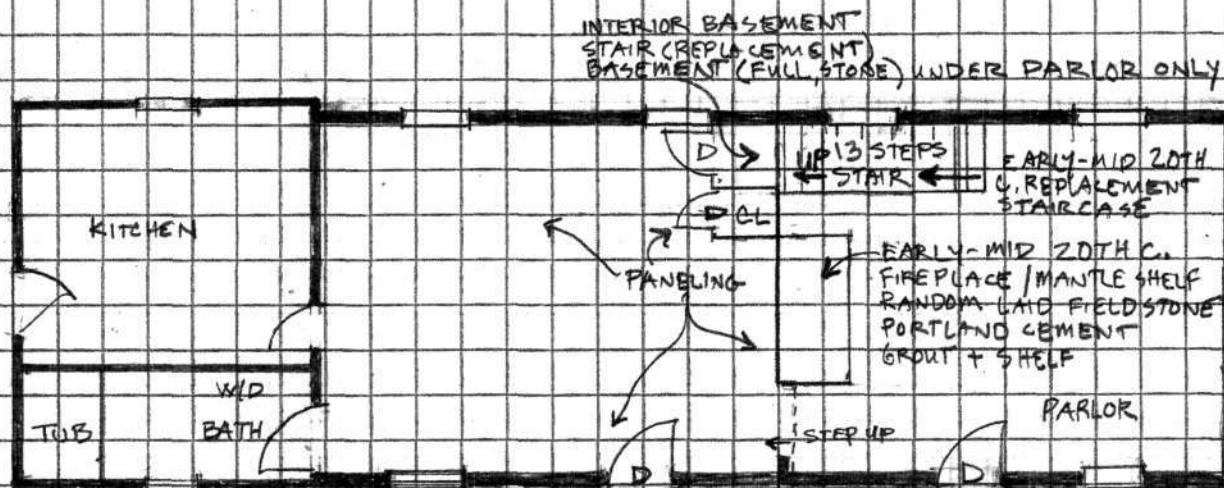
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

DRAWING: AUG. 18, 2008

DRIVEWAY - GRAVEL/SAND

SPREADING HEWS
C. 1975-80

CE-813



CE-813

BATHON HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

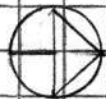
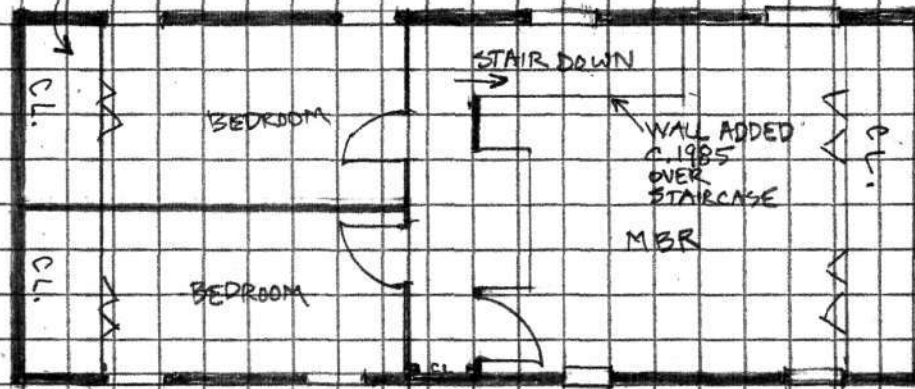
TURKEY POINT RD / MD. RTE. 272

NORTH EAST VIC., MD 21901

SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'$

DRAWING: AUG. 19, 2008

ALL WALLS COVERED W/ WALL BOARD - ROOMS
ALL CLOSETS ADDED TO BEDROOMS C. 1980



CE-813

BATHON HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TURKEY POINT RD/ MD. RTE. 272

NORTH EAST MD. 21901

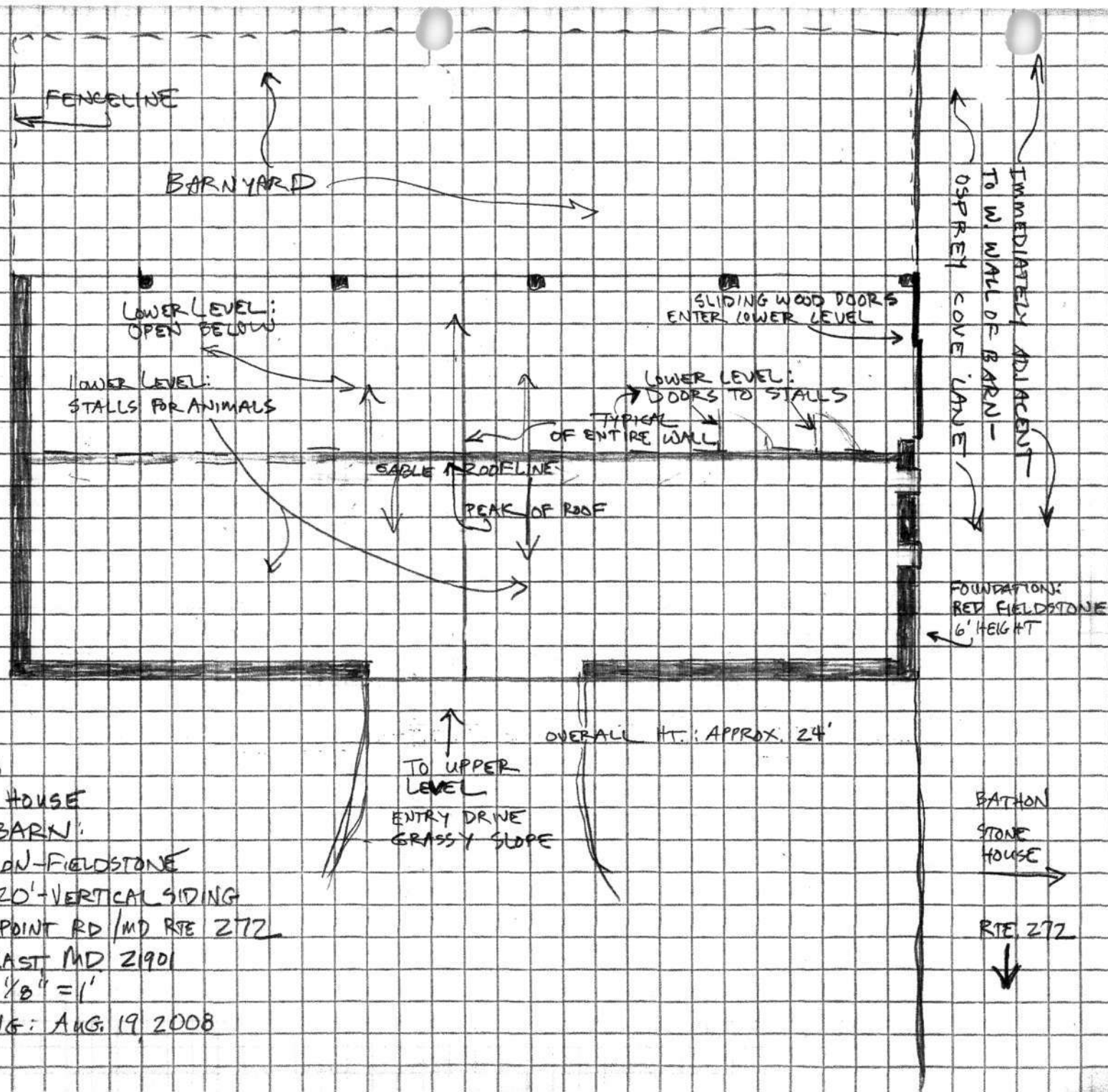
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

DRAWING: AUG. 19, 2008

CE-813

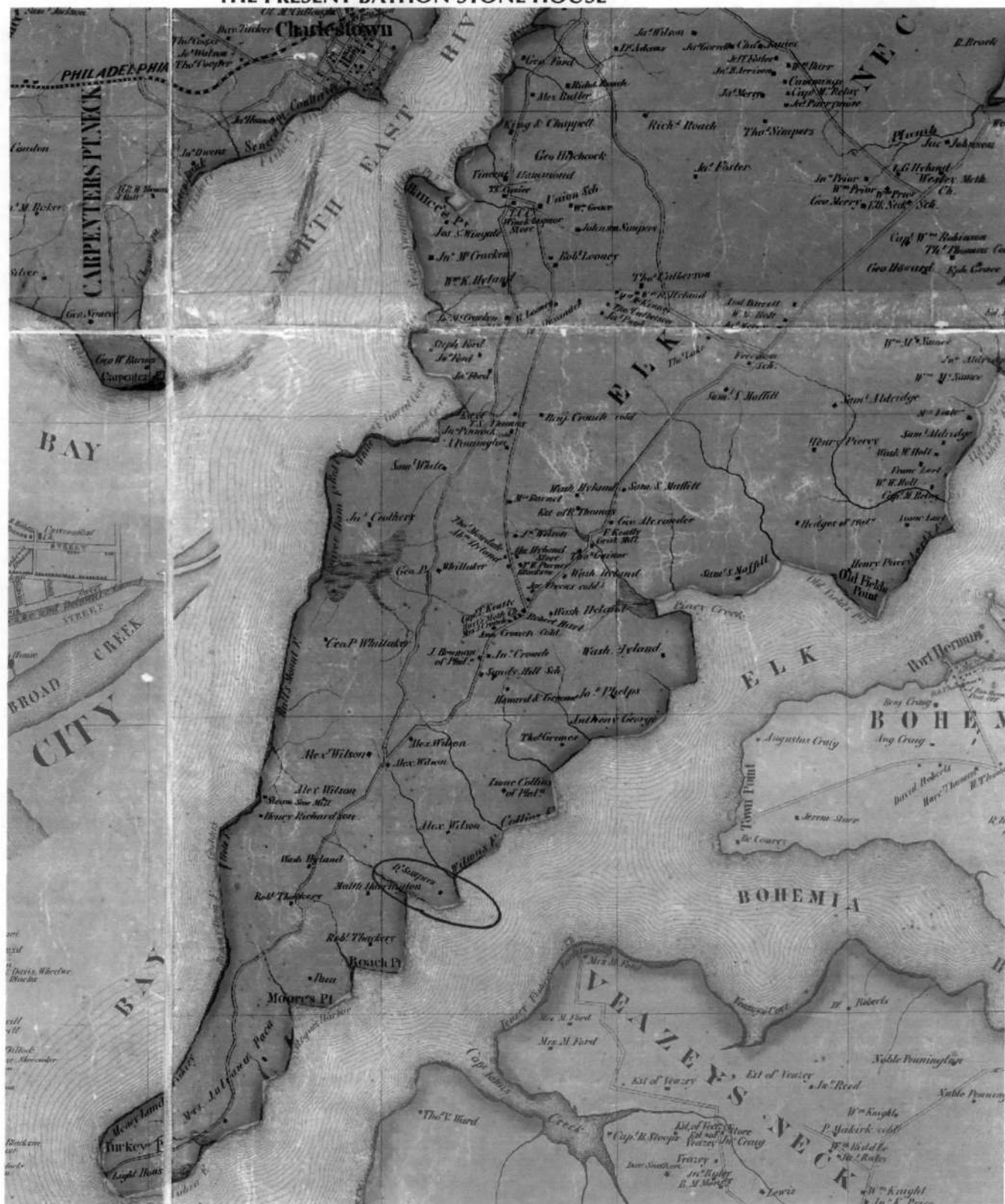


CE-813
BATHON HOUSE
BANK BARN
FOUNDATION-FIELDSTONE
UPPER 20'-VERTICAL SIDING
TURKEY POINT RD / MD RTE 272
NORTH EAST MD 21901
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$
DRAWING: AUG. 19, 2008

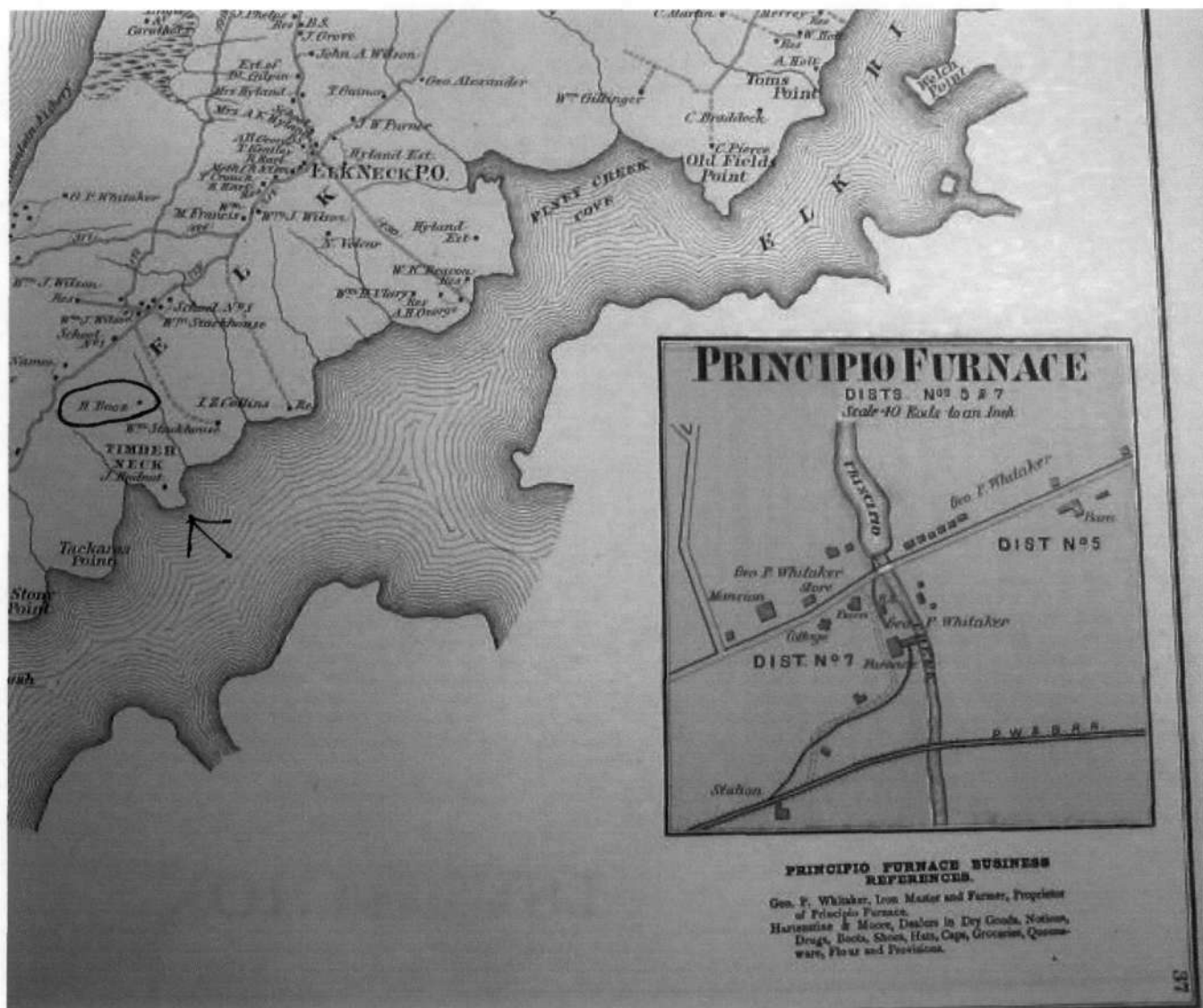


CE-813

PHOTOGRAPH OF SIMON MARTENET'S MAP OF CECIL COUNTY, MD 1858
SHOWING DR. SIMPERS' HOUSING SITE EAST OF
THE PRESENT BATHON STONE HOUSE



PHOTOGRAPH OF LAKE, GRIFFING & STEVENSON'S ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF
CECIL COUNTY, MD 1877. "H. BOOZ" IS SHOWN ON TIMBER NECK
AT THE BATHON STONE HOUSE PROPERTY





CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

VIEW SOUTHEAST TOWARDS HOUSE

LANDSCAPE VIEW

1 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

VIEW SOUTHEAST TOWARDS HOUSE

2 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD.

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

EAST (FRONT) FACADE

3 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD.

C.A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

SOUTH (GABLE) FACADE

4 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD.

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

HOUSE - WEST FACADE (REAR)

5 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

INTERIOR PARLOR-SOUTH WALL

6 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE

CECIL CO., MD.

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

SHED EAST OF HOUSE

7 OF 7



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE/BARN

CECIL CO., MD.

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

FRONT (WEST) FACADE-BARN

1 OF 6



CE-8/3

BATHON STONE HOUSE / BARN

CECIL CO, MD.

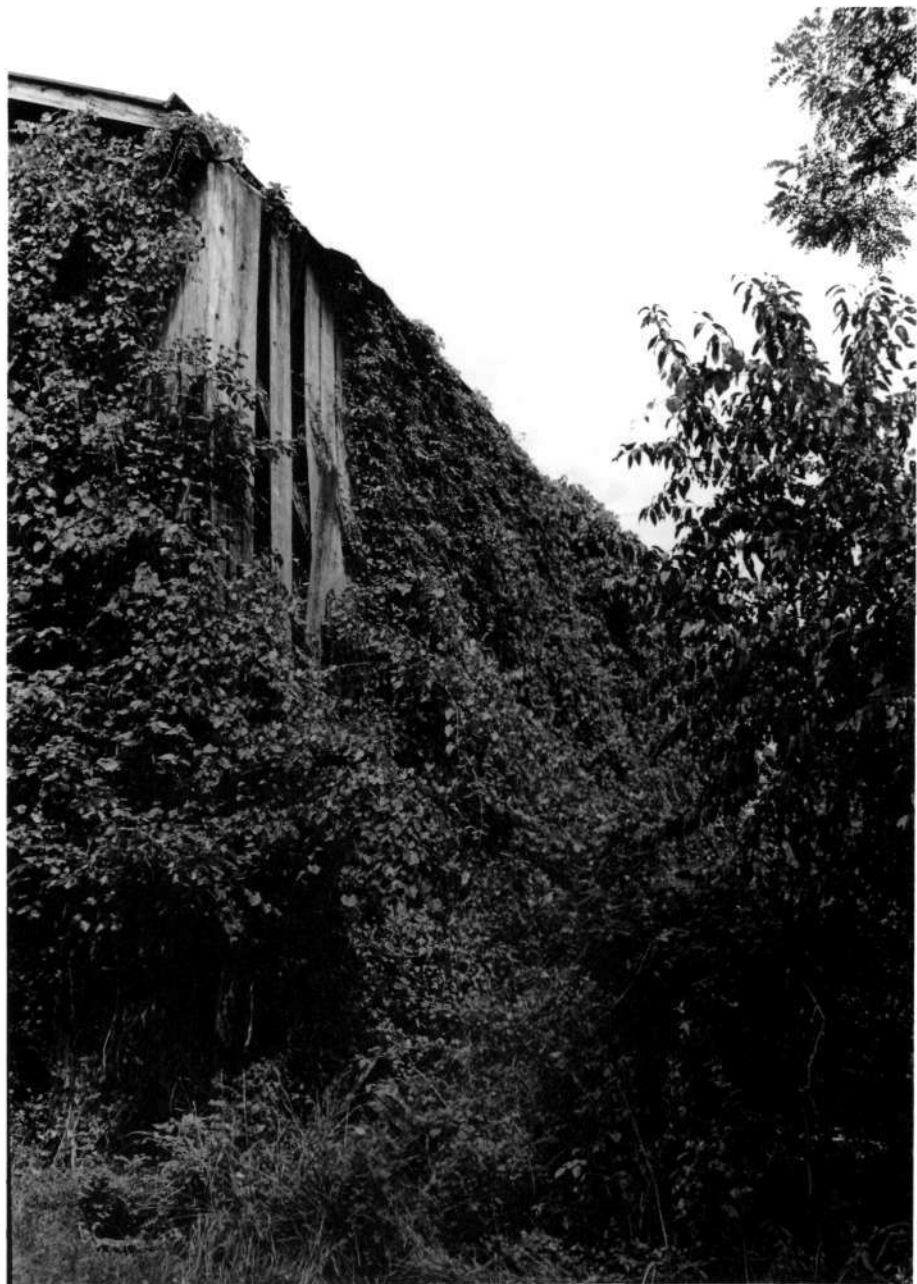
C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

SOUTH (GABLE) FACADE

2 OF 6



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE | BARN

CECIL CO., MD

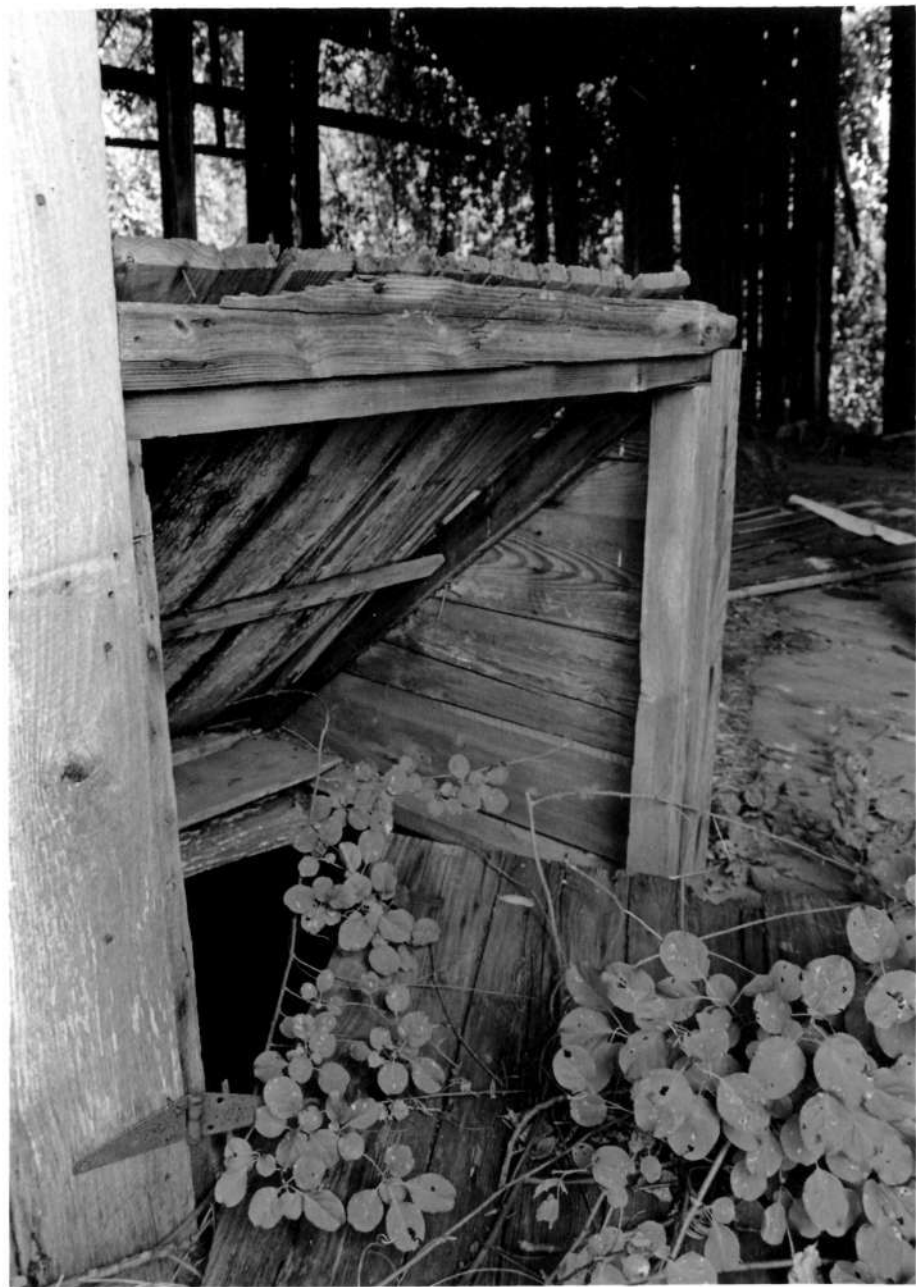
C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

REAR (EAST) FACADE + BARN YARD

3 OF 6



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE/BARN

CECIL CO., MD

C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

STAIR, UPPER LEVEL OF BARN, NORTH WALL -
COLLAPSED

4 OF 6



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE/BARN

CECIL CO., MD.

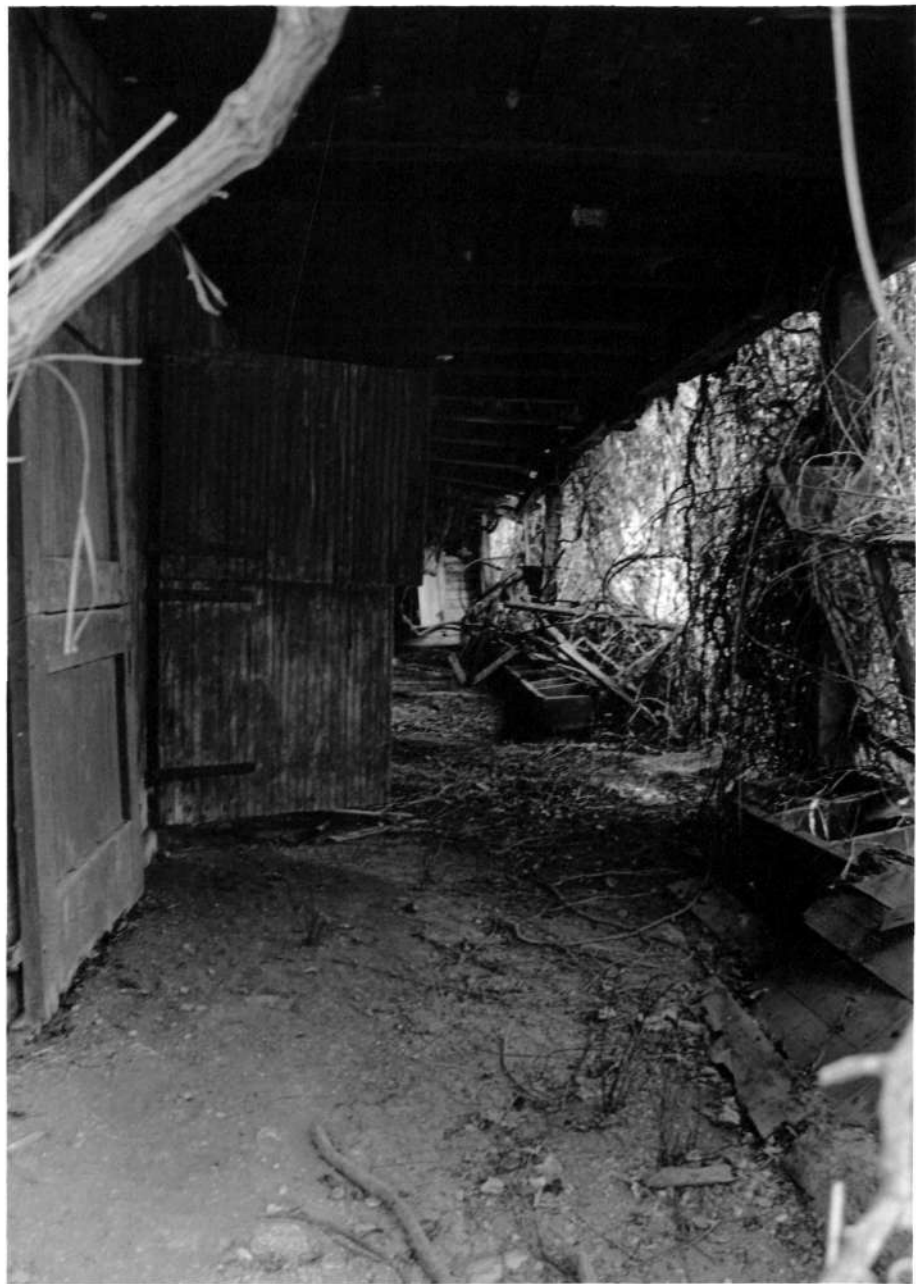
C. A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

INTERIOR OF UPPER LEVEL OF BARN-VIEW SOUTH

5 OF 6



CE-813

BATHON STONE HOUSE/BARN

CECIL CO., MD.

C.A. MASEK

8/08

MD SHPO

LOWER LEVEL OF BARN-STABLES/STALLS

VIEW NORTH

6 OF 6

CE-813
BATHON STONE HOUSE
North East
Private

circa 1850

Located near the Camp Brisson Property is a two story stone house, probably constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century as the farmhouse for the immediate area. Due to subsequent private camp and resort development, many of the agrarian structures associated with the house have been removed. The Bathon Stone House was remodeled in the early 20th century and used for camp facilities.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

CE-813

File # 599

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Bathon Stone House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Turkey Point Road

CITY, TOWN

North East

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Cecil

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
☐ ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Bathon c/o Philip Bathon

Telephone #: 287-2928

STREET & NUMBER

P O Box 6 Rolling Mill Lane

CITY, TOWN

North East

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21901

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clerk of the Circuit Court

STREET & NUMBER

Cecil County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Elkton

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**

___EXCELLENT
 XGOOD
 ___FAIR

___DETERIORATED
 ___RUINS
 ___UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

___UNALTERED
 XALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
 ___MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bathon Stone House c. 1850 is a 2 story stuccoed fieldstone structure located on the grounds of Camp Brisson and used as a summer residence for the camp nurse. The house faces east with a north/south gable orientation.

The stone structure seems to have been built in a couple of stages but due to the coat of stucco a structural sequence was not evident and the interior was not open. The entire structure rests on an uncoursed stone foundation and covered with a medium sloped tile roof.

The main block appears to have been built in two 2 bay one room sections with a single story shed addition attached to the southern gable. A single story shed roof porch stretches across the south facade.

The first stage appears to have been the northern two bay section with an interior end chimney and an entrance in the southern bay. The trim is plain and the door replaced. The 6/6 sash have plain trim also. A boxed cornice stretches across at eave level. The north gable has a single 6/6 sash on the first floor. A plain bargeboard closes the end eave. Similar detailing and a basement entrance is found on the west side.

The southern 2 bay section is similar in appearance and continues the same form and lines of the original section.

The interior had obviously been remodeled on the first floor with most of the interior details having been replaced.

A couple of barn buildings remain.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bathon Stone House does not retain much architectural significance outside of its existence as one of the earlier structures in the immediate area. The house was probably the farmhouse associated with the area farm land.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paul B. Touart

ORGANIZATION

Cecil County Committee

DATE

6/6/78

STREET & NUMBER

Cecil County Courthouse

TELEPHONE

398-7568

CITY OR TOWN

Elkton

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

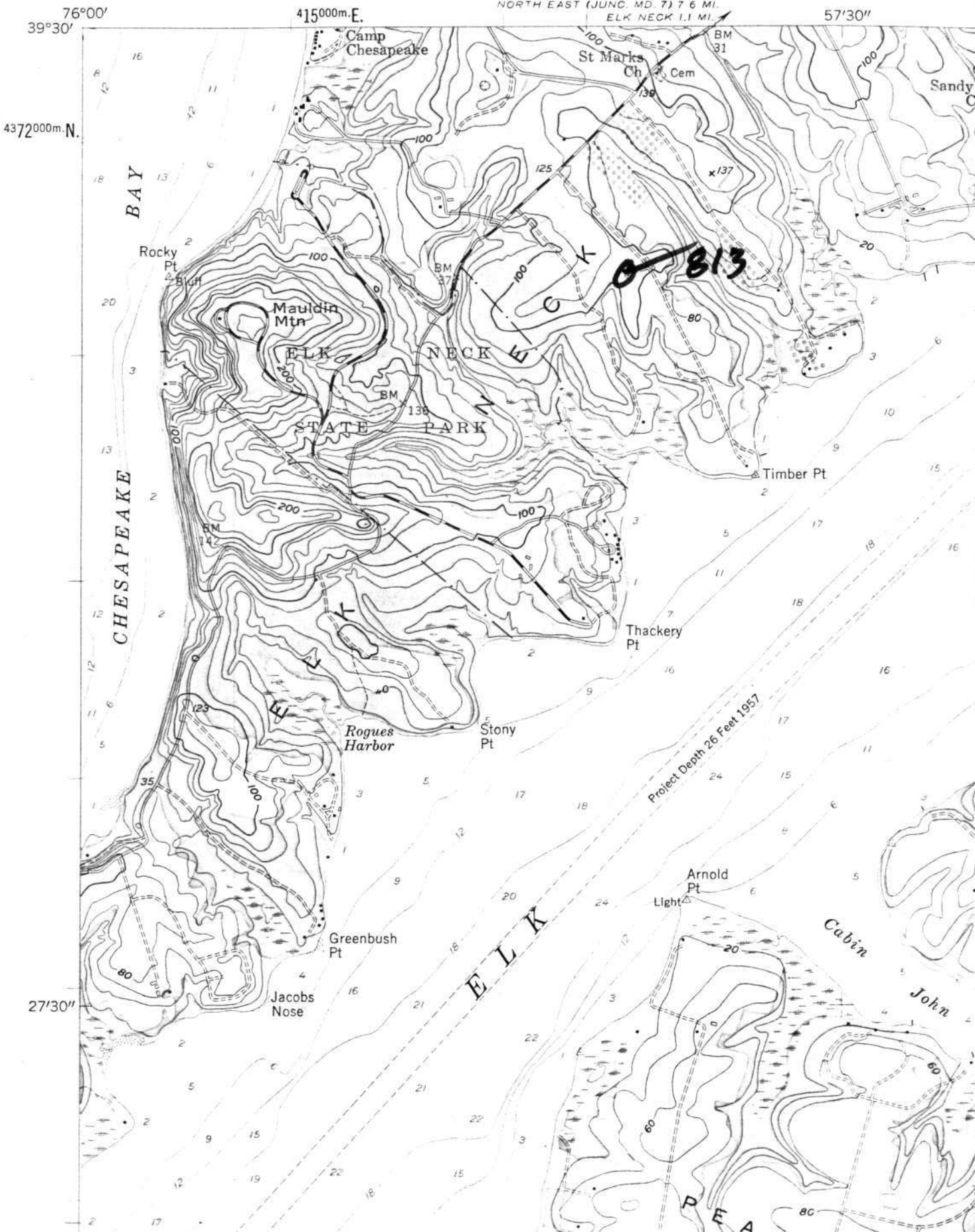
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

(HAVRE DE GRACE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EARLEVILLE
QUAD.





BATHON STONE HOUSE

CE-813

NK HART'S CHURCH, MD. (ELK NECK)

EASTERN ELEVATION

NEG. / MP. HIST. TRUST

5/78

PBT